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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-163
H. J. Res. 436

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. J. RES. 436

May	25, 1961	Rep. Celler introduced H. J. Res. 436 which was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. Print of resolution as introduced.
June	7, 1961	House subcommittee voted to report H. J. Res. 436 to the full committee.
June	8, 1961	Sen. Eastland introduced S. J. Res. 101 which was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Print of resolution as introduced.
June	13, 1961	House committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. J. Res. 436.
June	14, 1961	House committee reported H. J. Res. 436 without amendment. H. Report No. 533. Print of bill and report.
July	10, 1961	House passed over H. J. Res. 436 without prejudice.
July	17, 1961	House passed H. J. Res. 436 without amendment.
July	20, 1961	H. J. Res. 436 was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Aug.	8, 1961	Senate committee reported H. J. Res. 436 without amendment. S. Report No. 681. Print of bill and report.
Aug.	14, 1961	Senate passed H. J. Res. 436 without amendment.
Aug.	25, 1961	Approved: Public Law 87-163.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 436

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1961

Mr. CELLER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

Whereas July 2, 1962, marks the centennial of the first Morrill Act granting public lands to States and territories in support of colleges to emphasize branches of learning relating to agriculture and mechanical arts, including other scientific and classical studies and military tactics; and

Whereas the Act completed the breakaway of American higher education from the tradition of limited educational opportunity, restricted by heredity, occupation, or money, and opened wide the doors of college to all with the ability and will to learn; and

Whereas the land-grant institutions located in the fifty States and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico carry research and teaching from the campus to farms and industries and the citizenry

of these States and Commonwealth, seeking solutions to economic, social, and physical ills, and enriching the cultural life of the people; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges today enroll approximately 20 per centum of the country's college population and grant 40 per centum of all doctorate degrees; approximately half of the doctorate degrees in the physical sciences, engineering, and the health professions, 25 per centum in the arts and languages, in business, commerce, and educational training, and all of the doctorates in agriculture; and

Whereas the land-grant system of universities and colleges has become the Nation's largest single source of trained and educated manpower and now contributes more than half the Nation's trained scientists and nearly half of all Regular and Reserve officers entering the Armed Forces through the military programs of civilian institutions; and

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture and this department and the land-grant universities and colleges have historically maintained and currently maintain close cooperative relationship which have been a significant factor in producing the unparalled agricultural revolution that has taken place in this Nation; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges maintain close working relationships with the United States Departments of Commerce, Defense, Health, Education, and Welfare, Interior, Labor, and State; the United States Information Agency; the International Cooperative Administration; and other agencies and departments of the Government: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial
4 of this historic Act of Congress by appropriate celebration;
5 that the President is authorized and requested to issue a
6 proclamation recognizing the centennial of the establishment
7 of the land-grant system of universities and colleges and to
8 provide for suitable cooperation of agencies of the Govern-
9 ment with the land-grant universities and colleges through-
10 out the period of the centennial observance; that such cen-
11 tennial otherwise appropriately be celebrated; and that the
12 historical and present close cooperative relationship with the
13 departments and establishments of the Government be recog-
14 nized in connection with such celebration.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of
the establishment of the national system of
land-grant universities and colleges.

By Mr. CELLER

MAY 25, 1961

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. House passed independent offices appropriation bill. Sen. Hruska criticized farm bill. House subcommittee voted to report bill for USDA centennial celebration. Senate debated housing bill. Both Houses received President's Youth Conservation Corps bill. Sen. Humphrey and Rep. Perkins introduced and discussed this bill. Sen. Talmadge commended and inserted Secretary's article, "Public Relations -- Our No. 1 Job."

SENATE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6345. Conferees were appointed. pp. 9040-51

By a vote of 77 to 13, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Dirksen to reduce by \$10 million, from \$149,200,200 to \$139,200,200, the item for forest land management, forest protection and utilization, Forest Service. p. 9042

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Proxmire to restore \$300,000 disapproved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for detailed design and cost estimates for constructing additional laboratory facilities at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisc. p. 9048.

2. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D422

S. 302, to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$2 million for the purchase of land within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest, Minn.

S. 650, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to permit any irrigation or reservoir company, water users' association, or similar organization approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to sponsor works of improvement.

S. 848, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a parcel of forest land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tenn.

S. 1040, to provide for the abolishment of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

3. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Crowabout Creek and Powell Creek, Ala.; Grady Could, Ark.; Hog-River-Pig-Creek, Ill.; Beasha Creek, Miss.; Panther Creek, Mo.; Haikey Creek, Okla.; Cane Creek, Tenn.; and Blue Creek, Utah. p. D422
4. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "announced that sometime next week it will proceed to consider S. 1643, proposed Agricultural Act of 1961." p. D422
Sen. Hruska criticized the farm bill, particularly the procedure for establishing farmer advisory committees and stated that the "procedures provided in S. 1643 are not democratic. Nor is the democratic process called into play." pp. 9039-40
5. PERSONNEL. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 884, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to procure the services of experts and consultants. p. D422
6. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 120, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act so as to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control (S.Rept.353). p. 9013
7. HOUSING. Continued debate on S. 1922, the omnibus housing bill. pp. 9051-77
8. CONSERVATION; YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Both Houses received from the President a proposed bill "to authorize pilot training and employment programs for youth including on-the-job and other appropriate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs," and including the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps; to H. Education and Labor and S. Labor and Public Welfare Committees. pp. 9009, 9012
9. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger inserted a joint release by the Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior regarding Federal timber sales policies stating that Secretaries Freeman and Udall "announced adoption of a study and recommendations made by the two Departments to bring timber sale practices by the two agencies into closer uniformity," and including a summary of 13 recommendations which were adopted. pp. 9036-7
10. NATIONAL PARKS. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "Preserving Our National Parks." pp. 9037-8
11. SMALL BUSINESS; PROCUREMENT. Sen. Smathers submitted for printing a report of the Select Committee on Small Business, "The Role of Small Business in Government Procurement - 1961" (S. Rept. 355). p. 9077

HOUSE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with an amendment H. R. 7445, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1962. See Digest 94 for a summary of items of interest to this Dept. pp. 8975-9000
13. CENTENNIALS. Subcommittee No. 2 of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. p. D425

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 101

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 8, 1961

MR. EASTLAND introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment
of the national system of land-grant universities and
colleges.

Whereas July 2, 1962, marks the centennial of the first Morrill
Act granting public lands to States and territories in support
of colleges to emphasize branches of learning relating to agri-
culture and mechanical arts, including other scientific and
classical studies and military tactics; and

Whereas the Act completed the breakaway of American higher
education from the tradition of limited educational oppor-
tunity, restricted by heredity, occupation, or money, and
opened wide the doors of college to all with the ability and
will to learn; and

Whereas the land-grant institutions located in the fifty States and
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico carry research and teaching

from the campus to farms and industries and the citizenry of these States and Commonwealth, seeking solutions to economic, social, and physical ills, and enriching the cultural life of the people; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges today enroll approximately 20 per centum of the country's college population and grant 40 per centum of all doctorate degrees; approximately half of the doctorate degrees in the physical sciences, engineering, and the health profession, 25 per centum in the arts and languages, in business, commerce, and educational training, and all of the doctorates in agriculture; and

Whereas the land-grant system of universities and colleges has become the Nation's largest single source of trained and educational manpower and now contributes more than half the Nation's trained scientists and nearly half of all Regular and Reserved officers entering the Armed Forces through the military programs of civilian institutions; and

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture and this department and the land-grant universities and colleges have historically maintained and currently maintain close cooperative relationship which have been a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution that has taken place in this Nation; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges maintain close working relationships with the United States Departments of Commerce, Defense, Health, Education, and Welfare, Interior, Labor, and State; the United States Information Agency; the International Cooperative Administration; and other agencies and departments of the Government: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial
4 of this historic Act of Congress by appropriate celebration;
5 that the President is authorized and requested to issue a
6 proclamation recognizing the centennial of the establishment
7 of the land-grant system of universities and colleges and to
8 provide for suitable cooperation of agencies of the Govern-
9 ment with the land-grant universities and colleges throughout
10 the period of the centennial observance; that such centennial
11 otherwise appropriately be celebrated; and that the histori-
12 cal and present close cooperative relationship with the de-
13 partments and establishments of the Government be recog-
14 nized in connection with such celebration.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. J. RES. 101

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

By Mr. EASTLAND

JUNE 8, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Commerce-General Government Matters appropriation bill. House committee voted to report bills for USDA and land-grant college centennial celebration.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed with amendment H. R. 7577, the general Government matters and Department of Commerce appropriation bill for 1962. pp. 9435-55

The bill includes various general provisions, applying to the Government generally, relating to prices of vehicles, alien employment, living quarters allowances in foreign countries, etc. These general provisions are the same as for the current year except for the addition of provisions (1) to make an additional exception to the prohibition on the employment of aliens so as to permit the Department of Agriculture to employ alien veterinarians who are nationals of Poland if they are otherwise qualified for employment in the U.S.; (2) to establish a limitation of \$6.50 per volume on the Modern Federal Practice Digest; and (3) to provide for quarters and cost-of-living allowances in accordance with the Overseas Differentials and Allowances Act. It includes \$27,400,000 for financing Forest highways out of trust funds. The bill also includes items for the Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, Census Bureau, Bureau of Public Roads, Weather Bureau, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Small Business Administration, and Tariff Commission.

The committee report includes the following statements:

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

"The appropriation of \$1,500,000 is recommended, which is the amount requested and is the same as appropriated for 1961. The amendments to the budget, contained in H. Doc. 158, proposed the transfer of public works and resources planning responsibilities to the Bureau of the Budget and the Council of Economic Advisers with a request for additional funds for those agencies, but did not include a corresponding decrease in this appropriation. Since hearings were held on these items it is understood that the transfer will not be made. Consequently no adjustment is recommended. ***

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

"A major responsibility of the Bureau is to coordinate the many and varied activities of the Government. The Committee is acutely aware of the many like and similar activities and programs carried on by more than one department or agency, a situation which opens the way to unnecessary duplication and expenditure. The Bureau is urged to continue to direct particular attention toward the avoidance or elimination of any such duplication in every way possible. It is a luxury we cannot afford. ***

WEATHER BUREAU

"Several years ago the Committee provided funds for the establishment of agricultural weather reporting pilot stations in the delta counties of the Mississippi which have proved to be most successful. It was testified that only tentative plans have been made to extend this service. In the 1962 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Bill reported last week the Committee recommended \$20,000 for the Department of Agriculture for a joint survey with the Weather Bureau to determine the need for this type of information in other sections of the United States and to explore the possibility of coordination with and use of existing Market News Service facilities in disseminating the information. Accordingly \$20,000 of the total in this appropriation is to be used for Weather Bureau participation in this joint project. In the meantime, there are certain areas that require service at an early date and \$594,500 of this appropriation is to be allotted to the establishment and extension of agricultural weather reporting services in the following areas: Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, and Tennessee; Southwest Georgia, Southeast Alabama, and Northwest Florida; Lower Western Michigan; Lower Rio-Grande Valley, Texas; Oregon; and New Jersey."

2. CENTENNIALS. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. p. D449
3. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 6141, to limit the prohibition against payments of retirement of annuities to officers or employees of the U. S. for offenses involving the national security. p. D449
4. EASEMENTS. Received from GSA a proposed bill to authorize executive agencies to grant easements in, over, or upon real property of the United States under the control of such agencies; to Public Works Committee. p. 9461

HOUSE

16. CENTENNIALS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 435, ~~to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture (H. Rept. 532)~~, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges (H. Rept. 533). p. 9700
17. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Findley said "the master plan to transfer authority from Congress to the executive branch is now clear. The first example was the farm bill." pp. 9641-2
The Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains of the Agriculture Committee voted to report "to the full committee subcommittee print, as amended, on the feed grain bill portion of H. R. 6400, general farm bill." pp. D454-5
18. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7042, to add certain federally owned land to the Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif., and H. R. 7240, to authorize an exchange of lands at Wupatki National Monument, Ariz. p. D455
The Committee passed over without prejudice H. R. 2206, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colo., and tabled H. R. 6305, to provide for the production of underground water on the public lands. p. D455
19. WILDLIFE. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by the acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat. p. D456
20. TARIFFS. Rep. Robison said "our failure to do anything, this session, about the import problem will go to the very heart of our continuing ability to do so." pp. 9696-8

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schadeberg inserting a letter from the Murphy Products Co., Burlington, Wis., opposing the proposed farm bill. p. A4351
Extension of remarks of Sen. Humphrey inserting an address by Sen. Long on the "agricultural situation, and, in particular, the farm legislation now pending before the Congress." pp. A4356-7
22. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Aspinall inserting an address by Frank M. Clinton, Bureau of Reclamation, describing the progress being made on the Upper Colorado River storage project. pp. A4357-60
23. TARIFFS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sibal inserting an article, "Tariff Aid Program for Small Firms Proposed." p. A4372
24. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Multer inserting his statement before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee favoring legislation to repeal the so-called Hiss Act. p. A4376
25. NATIONAL PARKS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Byrd inserting an address by Conrad L. Wirth, National Park Service, "Parks for America Is Our Common Concern." pp. A4379-81

26. POULTRY; EGGS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hemphill inserting an article, "High Production A Must On Commercial Egg Farm." pp. A4392-3
27. ITEM VETO. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwengel favoring item veto authority for the President and inserting an article, "A Way To Reduce Congressional Pork." p. A4399
28. CIVIL DEFENSE; FOOD. Extension of remarks of Rep. Weaver discussing a proposal that this Department make available to civil defense agencies in each State a sufficient food supply to handle an emergency. pp. A4405-6
29. AUTOMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rhodes inserting an article, "Automation and Featherbedding." pp. A4412-3
30. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Laird discussing the role Wis. is playing in the production of milk and dairy products. p. A4414

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. GUAM. H. R. 7641, by Rep. Aspinall, H. R. 7642, by Rep. O'Brien of New York, H. R. 7643, by Rep. Saylor, and H. R. 7645, by Rep. Kyl, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters; to Public Works Committee.
H. R. 7644, by Rep. Westland, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam and the American Samoa in major disasters; to Public Works Committee.
32. RECREATION. H. R. 7650, by Rep. Horan, and H. R. 7652, by Rep. May, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to maintain Banks Lake Reservoir, Columbia Basin project, Washington, at a constant level for recreation purposes; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
33. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 7640, by Rep. King, Cal., to provide for the establishment of a permanent program of additional unemployment compensation to provide for equalization grants, to extend coverage of the unemployment compensation program, etc.; to Ways and Means Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 9664-9
34. INSECT CONTROL. H. R. 7649, by Rep. Henderson, to provide for research and technical assistance relating to the control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
35. LIVESTOCK. H. R. 7654, by Rep. Clem Miller, to provide for tariff import quotas on sheep, lambs, mutton and lamb; to Ways and Means Committee.
36. WOOL LABELING H. R. 7661, by Rep. Dague, to amend the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to exclude from the provisions of that act wool products with respect to which the disclosure of wool fiber content is not necessary for the protection of the consumer; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
37. TRANSPORTATION. S. 2078, by Sen. Magnuson (by request), to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to provide that the transportation of bulk commodities by railroad shall be exempt from regulation; to Commerce Committee.

CENTENNIAL OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

JUNE 14, 1961.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SHRIVER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 436]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 436) to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. The joint resolution would authorize the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the centennial of the establishment of the land-grant system of the universities and colleges and provide for cooperation of agencies of Government during the period of the observance.

STATEMENT

On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act upon which is based our nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges. The Morrill Act provided for the beginning of the land-grant college system by authorizing the granting of public lands to the States and Territories in support of colleges. A national system of higher education has stemmed from this act which has been uniquely designed to expand educational opportunity in the United States.

In the executive communication sent the House of Representatives by the Department of Agriculture proposing a joint resolution recognizing the centennial year of that Department, there are specific

references to the centennial of the establishment of the nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges. In that communication the following comment was made concerning the subject matter of House Joint Resolution 436:

On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act upon which is based our nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges. It is our understanding that these institutions, which will observe in 1962 the 100th anniversary of their founding, will also offer to the Congress a proposed joint resolution recognizing their centennial, and that their proposed resolution will contain a reference to the Department's centennial, as does the Department's proposed resolution contain a reference to the land-grant centennial. The Department and the land-grant institutions expect to observe several of their centennial activities jointly in recognition of their present and historical close relationships.

In line with this statement the resolution (H.J. Res. 435), introduced in accordance with the recommendations of the communication, states that the Department of Agriculture in its centennial observances may cooperate with land-grant universities and colleges, and that resolution further provides that the historical and present close cooperative relationship with the national system of land-grant universities and colleges be recognized in connection with such centennial.

This committee feels that the importance of this observance is readily apparent when it is considered that the Morrill or Land-Grant Act of 1862 endowed at least one college in every State. These colleges, controlled by the States, helped bring to life the concept of equality of educational opportunity. The "open door" to college for all who had the will and ability to learn was unprecedented in world history. One hundred years ago, only 1 American in 1,500 went to college. Today, 1 in 3 attends. The land-grant system has become the Nation's largest single source of trained and educated manpower.

Twenty-four of the forty living American Nobel Prize winners who attended colleges in this country have earned one or more degrees from land-grant institutions. The value to the American people of land-grant research contributions exceeds by many times the total amount expended on these colleges since they came into being. For example, here are only a few of the hundreds of outstanding research achievements:

- Discovery of streptomycin for treatment and control of tuberculosis.

- Discovery of many vitamins and uses of trace elements.

- Development of anticoagulant dicoumarol for use against blood clots.

- Development of the television tube, the transistor, the first cyclotron, and production of pure uranium.

- Research in space, satellite tracking, rockets, and rocket fuels and special foods for spacemen.

The second fundamental reason for the significance of the Morrill Act is that it brought colleges to the people. Throughout the States they serve, land-grant people conduct special classes, they go to farms to test research results, they contribute to the cultural life of the community, and they seek solutions to economic, social and physical ills besetting their fellow citizens.

In view of the position taken by the Department of Agriculture and the factors outlined above, this committee has determined that the recognition which would be accorded the centennial of the establishment of the land-grant universities and colleges under the terms of House Joint Resolution 436 is clearly merited. Accordingly, it is recommended that the joint resolution be considered favorably.

The Communication of the Department of Agriculture referred to in this report is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 18, 1961.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Department recommends the passage of the attached joint resolution that provides for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes. The legislation establishing the Department was signed by President Lincoln on May 15, 1862.

The proposed joint resolution contains three principal provisions: (1) The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the centennial year of the establishment of the Department; (2) the Department in its centennial observance may cooperate with the land-grant universities and colleges and other appropriate organizations and individuals; and (3) the close cooperative relations with our national system of land-grant universities and colleges be recognized in connection with such centennial.

The research, service, and educational work of the Department over the past 100 years has resulted in great benefits to the American people as individuals and to our national development and prosperity. Others have contributed to this development, including our land-grant universities and colleges, farm organizations, agricultural societies, commodity groups, trade associations, and industries associated with agriculture. In view of this combined effort, the Department views its centennial as an occasion for calling public attention to the contributions of the combined agricultural enterprise in furthering the health and welfare of every individual, our national economic development, and the development of underdeveloped areas. The recognition of the centennial by the Congress and the President would contribute significantly to obtaining broader understanding of these basic roles of agriculture in our national life.

On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act upon which is based our nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges. It is our understanding that these institutions, which will observe in 1962 the 100th anniversary of their founding, will also offer to the Congress a proposed joint resolution recognizing their centennial, and that their proposed resolution will contain a reference to the Department's centennial, as does the Department's proposed resolution contain a reference to the land-grant centennial. The Department and the land-grant institutions expect to observe several of their centennial activities jointly in recognition of their present and historical close relationships.

It is not anticipated that the enactment of this proposed legislation would result in requests for additional appropriations.

4 CENTENNIAL OF LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

JOINT RESOLUTION To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of legislation establishing the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas such Act is a landmark in agricultural and legislative history; and

Whereas the research, service, and educational work of the United States Department of Agriculture has over the years resulted in great benefits to the American people through increased efficiency in the production, utilization, and marketing of agricultural products essential to the health and welfare of our people and through the promotion of a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life indispensable to the maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity; and

Whereas during the hundred years since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution which has taken place in this Nation has been the cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the national system of land-grant universities and colleges which was inaugurated under the first Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, and this historical anniversary will also be observed during the same year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture by appropriate celebration; that the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the centennial year of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture; that such centennial be otherwise appropriately recognized and commemorated; that the Department of Agriculture in its centennial observances may cooperate with land-grant universities and colleges and other appropriate organizations and individuals; and that the historical and present close cooperative relationship with the national system of land-grant universities and colleges be recognized in connection with such centennial.



House Calendar No. 73

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 436

[Report No. 533]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1961

Mr. CELLER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JUNE 14, 1961

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

Whereas July 2, 1962, marks the centennial of the first Morrill Act granting public lands to States and territories in support of colleges to emphasize branches of learning relating to agriculture and mechanical arts, including other scientific and classical studies and military tactics; and

Whereas the Act completed the breakaway of American higher education from the tradition of limited educational opportunity, restricted by heredity, occupation, or money, and opened wide the doors of college to all with the ability and will to learn; and

Whereas the land-grant institutions located in the fifty States and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico carry research and teaching from the campus to farms and industries and the citizenry of these States and Commonwealth, seeking solutions to

economic, social, and physical ills, and enriching the cultural life of the people; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges today enroll approximately 20 per centum of the country's college population and grant 40 per centum of all doctorate degrees; approximately half of the doctorate degrees in the physical sciences, engineering, and the health professions, 25 per centum in the arts and languages, in business, commerce, and educational training, and all of the doctorates in agriculture; and

Whereas the land-grant system of universities and colleges has become the Nation's largest single source of trained and educated manpower and now contributes more than half the Nation's trained scientists and nearly half of all Regular and Reserve officers entering the Armed Forces through the military programs of civilian institutions; and

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture and this department and the land-grant universities and colleges have historically maintained and currently maintain close cooperative relationship which have been a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution that has taken place in this Nation; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges maintain close working relationships with the United States Departments of Commerce, Defense, Health, Education, and Welfare, Interior, Labor, and State; the United States Information Agency; the International Cooperative Administration; and other agencies and departments of the Government: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial
4 of this historic Act of Congress by appropriate celebration;
5 that the President is authorized and requested to issue a
6 proclamation recognizing the centennial of the establishment
7 of the land-grant system of universities and colleges and to
8 provide for suitable cooperation of agencies of the Govern-
9 ment with the land-grant universities and colleges through-
10 out the period of the centennial observance; that such cen-
11 tennial otherwise appropriately be celebrated; and that the
12 historical and present close cooperative relationship with the
13 departments and establishments of the Government be recog-
14 nized in connection with such celebration.

House Calendar No. 73

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 436

[Report No. 533]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of
the establishment of the national system of
land-grant universities and colleges.

By *Mr. Celler*

MAY 25, 1961

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JUNE 14, 1961

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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87th-1st, No. 114

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bills to continue authority for emergency livestock loans and to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses. House passed bill to continue use of surplus commodities to assist underdeveloped areas (Title II of Public Law 480). Sen. Miller criticized farm bill.

SENATE

1. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 11224
S. 763, without amendment, to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals (S. Rept. 506);
S. 1710, with amendment, to continue authority for emergency livestock loans (S. Rept. 503);
S. 1873, without amendment, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used under certain circumstances for training college students (S. Rept. 504); and
S. 1107, with amendment, to continue the exemption of production of Durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions (S. Rept. 505).
2. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller criticized the proposed omnibus farm bill, particularly the provisions providing for the establishment of national marketing

orders for marketing quotas for specified agricultural commodities. He expressed concern that enactment of the bill would require "thousands and thousands of new Federal employees who would be added to the Federal payroll to police this program," and inserted an article "stating that the emergency feed grains checkers are going to cost around \$3,500 at least for each of the 99 counties in Iowa, or up to a half million dollars for my State alone." pp. 11304-5

The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "continued its executive consideration of S. 1643, proposed Agricultural Act of 1961, and agreed to make cherries and cranberries for canning or freezing eligible for marketing orders; and disapproved a provision making all other fruits and vegetables for canning or freezing so eligible." p. D544

Sen. Carlson inserted a resolution from the Pumpkin Creek, Kan., Farmers Union local favoring enactment of the omnibus farm bill; S. 1643. pp. 11223-4

3. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES. Continued debate on S. 1154, to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the educational and cultural exchange program (pp. 11261-78, 11292). By a vote of 17 to 71, rejected a motion by Sen. Dirksen to recommit the bill to the Foreign Relations Committee for further consideration (pp. 11261-71). Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc and the bill as amended is to be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment (pp. 11271-7).
4. LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY. Sen. Hruska inserted resolutions adopted by the Nebr. Stock Growers Assoc. on various matters, including opposition to enactment of the omnibus farm bill, protection of the domestic livestock industry from excessive imports of foreign meats and livestock, eradication of brucellosis, closer supervision of interstate transactions of livestock buyers and sellers, greater promotion efforts for the sale of beef and beef products, and support for enactment of legislation for the protection of wilderness areas. pp. 11247-9
5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Cooper inserted two articles urging support for the enactment of the President's foreign aid program. pp. 11231-2
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits spoke on the need "for reformulation of U. S. trade policy to meet the mortal challenge to U. S. free world leadership during the decade of the 1960's," and inserted several items on this subject. pp. 11249-61

HOUSE

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7444, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill (p. 11307). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 8072, making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for 1962 (H. Rept. 686). p. 11379
8. CENTENNIALS. Passed over without prejudice H. J. Res. 435, to provide for ~~recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and~~ H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. p. 11313
9. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted a statement of the American Farm Bureau Federation before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on S. 1643, the omnibus farm bill, saying in part, "A change in the direction of agricultural policy is long overdue, but the changes proposed in S. 1643 go in the wrong direction." pp. 11368-73

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 435) to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CENTENNIAL OF LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 436) to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

COMPENSATE PRISON INMATES FOR INJURIES INCURRED

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7358) to amend section 4126 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to compensation to prison inmates for injuries incurred in the course of employment.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of the third paragraph of section 4126 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the words "or in any work activity in connection with the maintenance or operation of the institution where confined."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE OF U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1960) to amend chapter 85 of title 28 of the United States Code relating to the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 85 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended—

(a) By adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 1361. Action to compel an officer of the United States to perform his duty

"The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any action to compel an officer

or employee of the United States or any agency thereof to perform his duty."

(b) By adding at the end of the table of sections for chapter 85 of title 28 of the United States Code the following:

"1361. Action to compel an officer of the United States to perform his duty."

SEC. 2. Section 1391 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) A civil action in which each defendant is an officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof acting in his official capacity or under color of legal authority, or an agency of the United States, may be brought in any judicial district where a plaintiff in the action resides, or in which the cause of the action arose, or in which any property involved in the action is situated.

"The summons and complaint in such an action shall be served as provided by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure except that the delivery of the summons and complaint to the officer or agency as required by the rules may be made by certified mail beyond the territorial limits of the district in which the action is brought."

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, the recent growth in the size and power of the executive branch of the Government has precipitated an alarming increase in court litigation growing out of controversies between the Federal Government and private citizens. Frequently, private citizens are compelled to bring a suit against a Government official to compel him to perform his duty under the law. Moreover, private citizens are often victims of adverse decisions by administrative agencies of the Federal Government and, in order to protect their rights, are compelled to take an appeal to a Federal court.

Under the law as it now exists, a private citizen in such cases is not privileged to bring his suit in the local Federal court. Rather, he is required to institute the suit in the Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. This is true primarily for two reasons. First, local district courts historically have disclaimed jurisdiction over mandamus proceedings. A mandamus proceeding is a law suit to compel a Government official to perform his duty. Second, under the venue provisions of the present law, the suit must be brought in the judicial district where the principal defendant makes his residence. Under the doctrine of indispensable parties, the head of the Government agency must be joined as a party defendant in the appeal from an adverse decision of the agency. The official residence of the head of the agency almost always is the District of Columbia. This means that the aggrieved citizen must bring his suit in the Federal district court in Washington, D.C.

H.R. 1960 contains two sections. The first section grants jurisdiction to local district courts to entertain mandamus proceedings to compel a Government official to perform his duty. The second section provides that, at the option of the private citizen, the suit may be brought in the district court located in any one of three places, viz, first, the judicial district where the citizen resides; second, the judicial district where the cause of action arose; or third, the judicial district where the property involved in the controversy is located.

There is absolutely no reason why the Federal Government should require private citizens living at remote distances from Washington to assume the physical and financial burden of prosecuting their legal rights against their Government in a strange forum. Often litigants are required to travel thousands of miles, lose time from their employment and suffer interminable delay awaiting their turn on a congested court docket. Justice delayed is justice denied. On the other hand, the Federal Government suffers no inconvenience in conducting the litigation in the locality where the controversy arose. There are Federal courts, Federal attorneys, Federal marshals and officers of Federal agencies in every quarter of the Nation. In fact, the convenience of the Government would be promoted by trying the case in the local district court where the papers are available, the property is accessible, and the witnesses are within easy reach.

Our Nation was founded upon a profound respect for the rights of the individual citizen. The Government should be willing always to accommodate itself to the preservation of those rights, more particularly when the Government is the party in controversy with the private citizen.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIMITING PRIORITY AND NONDIS- CHARGEABILITY OF TAXES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4473) to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to limiting the priority and non-dischargeability of taxes in bankruptcy.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

MODIFICATION OF THE PROJECT MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4660) to authorize modification of the Project Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., damage to levee and drainage districts, with particular reference to the Kings Lake Drainage District, Missouri.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the project for the Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minnesota, "Damage to Levee and Drainage Districts," House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fourth Congress, authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of July 3, 1958, Public Law 500, Eighty-fifth Congress, is hereby modified to provide for a lump-sum payment to the Kings Lake Drainage District, Missouri, in lieu of payments to individual landowners for flowage easements.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FACULTY AT U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 576) to amend section 216 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to clarify the status of the faculty and administrative staff at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, to establish suitable personnel policies for such personnel, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

WYANDOTTE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1182) to create the Wyandotte National Wildlife Refuge.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the islands more specifically referred to in section 2 of this Act in the Detroit River are hereby established and designated as the Wyandotte National Wildlife Refuge. The Wyandotte National Wildlife Refuge shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to national wildlife refuges, and shall be maintained as a refuge and breeding place for migratory birds and other wildlife in connection therewith.

SEC. 2. The lands referred to in the first section of this Act are more specifically described as follows:

In township 3 south, range 11 east, Michigan meridian, those federally owned islands in the Detroit River known as Grassy and Mammy Juda (or Mammajuda) Islands, together with all accretion and reliction and all soil of the bed of the Detroit River bordering on the meander lines of said islands and appurtenant thereto by reason of riparian ownership.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF LIGHT STATION PROPERTY IN SCITUATE, MASS.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1452) to authorize the sale of a portion of the former light station property in Scituate, Mass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to inquire of the author of the bill if he has any objection to the inclusion of a provision which would require that the persons buying the property pay the fair market value of the reversionary interest.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would have no objection to that. This is only a small parcel of land that we are talking about, perhaps 7 by 15 feet. It is so small it would be practically impossible to determine what the value would be. As I understand it, the entire area of the lighthouse site is 5 acres and that it was purchased at one time for only \$1,000. My mathematics is not good enough to figure precisely what the value of this

parcel would be, but it would be a very small amount. We are talking about 50 to 55 square feet of land. By way of comparison there are 217,800 square feet in a 5-acre plot and this entire area was deeded to the town of Scituate originally for \$1,000, with a reversionary interest.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the only problem is that the objectors have consistently required that anybody buying property from the Federal Government pay fair market value for it, and in order to be consistent we ought to require the same here as we have with others.

Mr. MICHEL. My constituent, who simply wants to rebuild the corner of his front porch which now protrudes over this parcel of land, is perfectly willing to pay whatever amount is reasonable and appropriate. These folks do not want to profit at the expense of the Government. I certainly have no objection to amending the bill to provide for this payment and ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice in order that I might work out the appropriate language.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY WATERFOWL

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7391) to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by the acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, this bill is listed to be brought up under suspension; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

ALVIN R. BUSH DAM, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6676) to designate the Kettle Creek Dam on Kettle Creek, Pa., as the Alvin R. Bush Dam.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the dam known as the Kettle Creek Dam authorized to be constructed on Kettle Creek in the Susquehanna River Basin in the State of Pennsylvania by the Flood Control Act of 1954 shall be known and designated hereafter as the "Alvin R. Bush Dam". Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States in which such dam is referred to shall be held to refer to such dam as the "Alvin R. Bush Dam".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCIS E. WALTER DAM, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4300) to designate the Bear Creek Dam on the Lehigh River, Pa., as the Francis E. Walter Dam.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the dam known as the Bear Creek Dam authorized to be constructed on the Lehigh River in the Delaware River Basin in the State of Pennsylvania by the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 644) shall be known and designed hereafter as the "Francis E. Walter Dam". Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States in which such dam is referred to shall be held to refer to such dam as the "Francis E. Walter Dam".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAR RISK INSURANCE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1931) to extend the provisions of title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, relating to war risk insurance.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1312 of title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1542), is hereby amended by striking out "June 13, 1961" and inserting "June 13, 1966" in lieu thereof.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALARY PROTECTION FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7043) to extend to employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949 the benefits of salary increases in connection with the protection of basic compensation rates from the effects of downgrading actions, to provide salary protection for postal field service employees in certain cases of reduction in salary standing, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

POSITIONS IN THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6007) to amend section 505(d) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to certain positions in the General Accounting Office.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

10. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 116, to extend until Aug. 26, 1961, the time for conducting the referendum with respect to the national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1962. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11795
11. CENTENNIALS. ~~By a vote of 367 to 12, passed under suspension of the rules H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture. pp. 11809-15~~
Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. pp. 11798-9
12. GRAPES AND PLUMS. Passed without amendment S. 1462, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish minimum standards of quality for any variety of grapes and plums. This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar bill, H. R. 6253, was tabled. p. 11804
13. WATERSHEDS. Passed with amendment S. 650, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to permit any irrigation or reservoir company, water users' association, or similar organization having such authority and not being operated for profit, that may be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to sponsor works of improvement. A similar bill, H. R. 3462, was tabled. pp. 11803-4
14. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 7043, to extend to employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949 the benefits of salary increases in connection with the protection of basic compensation rates from the effects of downgrading actions. pp. 11800-1
By a vote of 285 to 86, passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 2555, to authorize pay with respect to civilian employees of the United States in cases of emergency evacuations, and to consolidate the laws governing allotment and assignment of pay by such employees. pp. 11815-20
15. LIBRARIES. The House Administration Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8141, to revise the laws relating to depository libraries (H. Rept. 724). p. 11851
16. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Patman discussed the "Housing Act's community facilities provisions, which were designed especially to help improve the economic structures of our smaller communities." pp. 11825-6

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. LANDS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Durno discussing programs of the Bureau of Land Management and their study now going on "looking toward the improvement in grazing lands ..." pp. A5335-6
18. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Evins inserting his newsletter, "The President, TVA, and the Public Interest." p. A5336
19. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Reps. Derounian and Pelly inserting an article, "Another Aid Deluge?" pp. A5340, A5397-8
Extension of remarks of Rep. McCormack and Sen. Humphrey inserting an address by George Meany, AFL-CIO, "Foreign Aid and Freedom," in support of the administration's foreign aid program. pp. A5350-1, A5364-5

Extension of remarks of Rep. Pelly stating that I have read with interest that the American Farm Bureau Federation "supports congressional control over foreign aid expenditures." p. A5414

20. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rousselot inserting the Young Republican National Federation platform including sections on agriculture, fiscal policy, and labor. pp. A5344-5, A5345-6
21. SAFETY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Humphrey inserting his recent address at the President's Safety Awards Ceremony. pp. A5348-9
22. RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Sen. Metcalf inserting Interior Secretary Udall's statement before the House Interior Committee on the saline water conversion program. pp. A5366-7
23. CENTENNIAL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Findley inserting an Ill. State senate resolution concerning the proposed celebration of the land-grant colleges and State universities. p. A5372
24. MEAT PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harvey inserting an article, "How Come? -- 26 Cents On Hoof, \$1.04 A Pound At Meat Counter." p. A5373
25. RURAL COUNTIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwengel expressing his approval of proposals to aid small towns and rural counties and inserting an article, "A Proposal To Assist Towns, Both Large and Small." pp. A5376-7
26. RECREATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ullman inserting an article, "Needed: Space To Play," and stating that it points out the increasing importance of outdoor recreation and indicates some of the factors which confirm that this is an area of national responsibility. pp. A5377-9
27. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Blatnik inserting a report of the Committee on Industrial and Municipal Water Use and Pollution Abatement to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. pp. A5379-80
28. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Evins inserting the first report of the House Select Committee on Small Business highlighting important activities and accomplishments of the committee. pp. A5405-7

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. BANKING. S. 2264, by Sen. Javits, to provide for the continuation of the Export-Import Bank for an additional 5 years; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 11725-6
30. NATIONAL FLOWER. S. J. Res. 118, by Sen. Keating (for himself and others), designating the rose as the national flower of the United States; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of Sen. Keating. p. 11727
31. CCC. H. R. 8176, by Rep. Spence, to authorize annual appropriation to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. p. 11825

NATIONAL LOTTERY OF PORTUGAL

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of this House the National Lottery of Portugal. It provides yet another example of how the urge to gamble may be utilized on behalf of charitable organizations.

Portugal is a land of only 9 million persons, but it is able to gather some \$24 million from lotteries. Of this sum, roughly one third is retained by the Government as profit. The bulk of this money is applied by the Government to the general budget, but almost \$3 million is earmarked for charitable institutions.

The lesson to be drawn from the example of Portugal and other nations is that a national lottery can be of great benefit to a country. This is not merely a case of the ends justifying the means, for if we were not so steeped in moral hypocrisy, we would realize that a national lottery is a time honored and tested financial device.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS] raised the question this morning that should be of interest to everyone. His suggestion, as I understand, was that we must have legislation limiting the number of people who can come to Washington, and other cities.

As I understand, the people who are dissatisfied or find it difficult to live as they wish where they now live go where they will find life easier or get better treatment, go to some city where they can get something for nothing, go where they can get on unemployment compensation, get on public welfare rolls; and if they happen to be women to some place where they get additional relief for every additional child, and they have a step by step succession of children, and all go on public relief, the situation has an apparent attraction. We all know, of course, no matter how much we may plead ignorance of the situation, we all know that something must be done about that situation because the folks who do work are growing ever less in number and cannot support all others who demand relief.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATIONS 1962

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H.R. 6874, an act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction of facilities, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana, Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER, Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. ANFUSO, Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts, Mr. FULTON, and Mr. CHENOWETH.

THE LATE HONORABLE PAUL C. CUNNINGHAM

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is recognized.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to report to the Members of this House the sad news that our former colleague, Paul C. Cunningham, of Iowa, passed away yesterday.

Paul Cunningham was a great American. He served his country in time of war. He was promoted to high rank in the service. He served for more than 19 years in the House of Representatives, and during most of that time he was a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. He had much to do with writing the GI bill of rights, which was greatly beneficial to veterans of World War II.

Paul Cunningham was an able, conscientious, hard-working Member of Congress. His home was in Des Moines, Iowa, but for many years he found it necessary to go north during the summertime to where the malady he suffered, hay fever, did not bother him as much as it did in his home State.

Paul Cunningham died at his summer resort in Minnesota. I know that I speak the heartfelt sentiment of every Member of this House who served and knew Paul and of all his friends when I say we mourn the loss of this great and good man. To his wife and family we voice the sentiments which we feel by saying we are sorry that their loved one has passed to the great beyond. We know his memory will linger long in the hearts of his multitude of friends and especially in the hearts of his good wife and family.

Paul Cunningham was one of God's noblemen.

May God rest his soul in peace.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I was very sorry to learn of the sudden passing of my very good friend and former colleague, Paul C. Cunningham, who served in this House for many years.

Paul first came to Washington as a Member of the 77th Congress, and he served with honor and distinction as a Representative of the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa for 18 years. While a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, he had an important part in drafting the original GI bill of rights. He rendered valuable service also on the Committee on Public Works and the Committee on Armed Services.

Military and veterans' matters were his particular interest, stemming from his own service in the Infantry in World

War I and his two sons' service in World War II. One son, Edward, was killed on Saipan.

Mr. Cunningham was born in Indiana County, Pa., and was graduated from State Teachers College there in 1914. He received a law degree from the University of Michigan in 1915.

He served as a captain in the Iowa National Guard and in the Iowa State House of Representatives before entering Congress.

He was a member of the American Legion and the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Des Moines.

Paul was a devoted public servant throughout his congressional career, thorough in his preparation, and always knew what he was talking about. Paul was kind and considerate and had a host of friends. He was an honorable individual and a Christian gentleman of the first order. He served well his day and generation.

Surviving are his wife Gail, a son Paul, and a daughter Harriet, all of Des Moines.

Paul and his good wife, Gail, were close friends of the Hoeven family, and we spent many happy hours together. Mrs. Hoeven joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to Gail and all members of the family.

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, with my colleagues from Iowa, I was shocked to learn this morning of the sudden death of our former colleague, the Honorable Paul Cunningham.

As has been stated previously, he was himself a veteran and is well remembered for having given much of his time and talent to the enactment of legislation of benefit to the veterans of the military services.

I wish to extend the sympathy of Mrs. Gross and myself to his widow, Gail, and to the members of their family.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

(Mr. SCHWENGEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. SCHWENGEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly saddened today when I learned of the passing of Paul Cunningham. I wish to join my colleagues in paying tribute to Paul and to express my sincere sympathy to our colleagues from Iowa.

Paul Cunningham and I came to Congress together and I greatly enjoyed my association with him over the years. We had a mutual friend in Colorado and we talked about him frequently. We also had many things in common which resulted in a close friendship, which I valued highly.

Paul was a great American and rendered outstanding service as a Member of the House. I considered him a most capable public servant, who always had the best interests of his country at heart.

Mrs. Chenoweth joins me in extending our deep personal sympathy to Mrs. Cunningham and to the children.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, at one time Paul Cunningham lived in Grand Haven, Ottawa County, in the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan. Those of us who knew him admired his ability, his patriotism, and his faithful attention to his official duties.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the life and character of the late Paul Cunningham.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I was sorry to learn of the passing of Paul Cunningham. For 18 years, he had represented the district that I am presently privileged to represent. As a Member of the House during World War II and the periods immediately after each conflict, he had served on the Veterans' Affairs and Armed Services Committees during years when their jurisdiction and responsibility was very important. Many times I have heard Mr. Cunningham speak in support of the GI education bill and in support of strong defenses for our country. As a veteran of World War I, a father of a son killed in World War II and a member of the important committees, he had always taken a great interest in veterans' and military matters.

Paul Cunningham had many thousands of friends in the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa and I am sure I speak for the entire district in expressing deep sorrow at his passing and in extending greatest sympathy to his family.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, permit me to join with my colleagues from Iowa and others in paying a brief but sincere tribute to the memory of our late colleague, Paul C. Cunningham, of Iowa.

Those of us who were privileged to serve with Congressman Cunningham are saddened at the news of his passing. He was one of our most genial and beloved colleagues who was dedicated to the principles and ideals that made our country great. He always placed the welfare of the United States before any political consideration. He was a legislator of courage and distinction.

I extend an expression of deepest sympathy to the members of his family.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 111, July 13, page 11554, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor and all subcommittees thereof may be permitted to sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, if the conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill agree and file a report today, which they have until midnight tonight to do, I ask unanimous consent that the conference report may be called up tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

PROVIDING PROTECTION FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6691) to amend title 18, United States Code, sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against the successors to the Presidency, to authorize their protection by the Secret Service, and for other purposes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 435) to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CENTENNIAL OF LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 436) to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

There being no objections, the Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

Whereas July 2, 1962, marks the centennial of the first Morrill Act granting public lands to States and territories in support of colleges to emphasize branches of learning relating to agriculture and mechanical arts, including other scientific and classical studies and military tactics; and

Whereas the Act completed the breakaway of American higher education from the tradition of limited educational opportunity, restricted by heredity, occupation, or money, and opened wide the doors of college to all with the ability and will to learn; and

Whereas the land-grant institutions located in the fifty States and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico carry research and teaching from the campus to farms and industries and the citizenry of these States and Commonwealth, seeking solutions to economic, social, and physical ills, and enriching the cultural life of the people; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges today enroll approximately 20 per centum of the country's college population and grant 40 per centum of all doctorate degrees; approximately half of the doctorate degrees in the physical sciences, engineering, and the health professions, 25 per centum in the arts and languages, in business, commerce, and educational training, and all of the doctorates in agriculture; and

Whereas the land-grant system of universities and colleges has become the Nation's largest single source of trained and educated manpower and now contributes more than half the Nation's trained scientists and nearly half of all Regular and Reserve officers entering the Armed Forces through the military programs of civilian institutions; and

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture and this department and the land-grant universities and colleges have historically maintained and currently maintain close cooperative relationship which have been a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution that has taken place in this Nation; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges maintain close working relationships with the United States Departments of Commerce, Defense, Health, Education, and Welfare, Interior, Labor, and State; the United States Information Agency; the International Cooperative Administration; and other agencies and departments of the Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial of this historic Act of Congress by appropriate celebration; that the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation recognizing the centennial of the establishment of the land-grant system of universities and colleges and to provide for suitable cooperation of agencies of the Government with the land-grant universities and colleges throughout the period of the

centennial observance; that such centennial otherwise appropriately be celebrated; and that the historical and present close cooperative relationship with the departments and establishments of the Government be recognized in connection with such celebration.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is noteworthy that our land-grant colleges have fulfilled the high hopes of those responsible for passage of the Morrill Act in 1862.

As an alumnus of Purdue University, I wish to recognize the fact that I am very proud of the achievements of my alma mater. Purdue has been in the forefront of agricultural and mechanical schools—in research, experimentation, and education—to further the ideals set a century ago.

So it is with great pride that I wish continued success to Purdue and her sister land-grant institutions. Americans from all walks of life have benefited, and will continue to benefit, from the important work done at the land-grant schools.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 436 provides for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. It would authorize the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the centennial of the establishment of the land-grant system of the universities and colleges and provide for cooperation of agencies of Government during the period of the observance.

The year of 1962 has been selected for the observance because it was on July 2, 1862, that President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act upon which is based our nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges. The Morrill Act provided for the beginning of the land-grant college system by authorizing the granting of public lands to the States and territories in support of colleges. A national system of higher education has stemmed from this act which has been uniquely designed to expand educational opportunity in the United States.

In the executive communication sent the House of Representatives by the Department of Agriculture proposing a joint resolution recognizing the centennial year of that Department, there are specific references to the centennial of the establishment of the nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges. In that communication the following comment was made concerning the subject matter of House Joint Resolution 436:

On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act upon which is based our nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges. It is our understanding that these institutions, which will observe in 1962 the 100th anniversary of their founding, will also offer to the Congress a proposed joint resolution recognizing their centennial, and that their proposed resolution will contain a reference to the Department's centennial, as does the Department's proposed resolution contain a reference to the land-grant centennial. The Department and the land-grant institutions expect to observe several of their centennial activities jointly in recognition of their present and historical close relationships.

The proposed resolution (H.J. Res. 436) is in a very real sense companion

legislation to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 435) the Department transmitted in a communication to the Congress on May 18 which would recognize the 100th anniversary of the passage of the act—on May 15, 1862—establishing the Department of Agriculture.

Our land-grant colleges were established "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics. Their responsibility in the field of agriculture has been strengthened, and their cooperative relationship with the Department furthered, by the passage of several congressional acts, including the Hatch Act of 1887 which laid the basis for our nationwide system of State agricultural experiment stations, and the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 which established the cooperative agricultural extension service.

This unique Federal-State relationship is largely responsible for the development of our present highly efficient and productive agriculture.

The importance of this observance is readily apparent when it is considered that the Morrill or land-grant colleges helped bring to life the concept of equality of educational opportunity. The "open door" to college for all who had the will and ability to learn was unprecedented in world history. One hundred years ago, only one American in 1,500 went to college. Today, 1 in 3 attends. The land-grant system has become the Nation's largest single source of trained and educated manpower.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 436 and to recall, for the benefit of my colleagues and the Nation as well, the close relationship between the emergence of the Land Grant Act of 1862—the so-called Morrill Act—and the emergence of Michigan State University at East Lansing, Mich. While it is perhaps too often true of any measure that enjoys great success that it is flattered with many more claims of authorship than can be truthfully ascribed to it, the influence of the pioneers for agricultural education in the State of Michigan can be truly said to have played an important role in the conception and establishment of the Land Grant Act.

Largely through the inspiration and determination of the man who was to become the president of the first college of agriculture in America, Joseph R. Williams, and other equally interested persons who believed that the study of agriculture deserved a place in the curriculum of the university, the convention that wrote the State's second constitution specifically requested the legislature to "as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an agricultural school." Faced with the problem of financing, the legislature petitioned Congress for a land grant of 350,000 acres in 1853—the first in a long list of such petitions that were to follow from other States and which were finally to bear fruit in the act of 1862. Though this initial petition was turned down, the Michigan pioneers were determined to set up an agricultural college.

President Williams took an active in-

terest in Congressman Morrill's bill, and was even here in Washington on the day that it was first introduced in 1857; however, though it passed both Houses of Congress by 1859, President Buchanan vetoed it. Williams is credited with providing much of the information that Morrill used in his speeches. We can perhaps see his hand in this passage from a speech given by Congressman Morrill on April 20, 1858, to the House in support of his bill, in which he decried the lack of institutions for instruction of agricultural studies.

In our own country the general want of such places of instruction had been so manifest that States, societies, and individuals have attempted to supply it, though necessarily in stunted measure. The plentiful lack of funds has retarded their maturity and usefulness, but there are some examples, like that of Michigan, liberally supported by the State, in the full tide of successful experiment.

Thus we see that the Michigan State Agricultural College served as a model, which was held up to the Nation, in order to encourage the founding of similar schools in each State. When final passage and President Lincoln had signed it into law, the Morrill Act represented a victory for the Michigan pioneers as much as did for anyone else; and not merely in terms of the quarter million acres that the State of Michigan received under the Act, but rather in terms of the successful advocacy and bringing to fruition of the idea of agricultural institutions of higher learning.

Citizens of Michigan may well take pride in this spirit of pioneering in education that founded our fine State university and played such an important part in national affairs 100 years ago. The history of the Morrill Act indicates the accomplishments that that spirit fostered in those earlier times; while the reputation and educational facilities developed over the past century indicate the degree to which that same spirit has prevailed in the Michigan State University of today.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIMIT PRIORITY AND NONDISCHARGEABILITY OF TAXES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4473) to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to limiting the priority and nondischargeability of taxes in bankruptcy.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

SALE OF LIGHT STATION PROPERTY IN SCITUATE, MASS.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1452) to authorize the sale of a portion of the former light station property in Scituate, Mass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Maryland whether or not there is in process an amendment which would make this purchase of an interest in the land subject to the fair market value.

Mr. GARMATZ. Yes, there is an amendment at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. FORD. That would include a provision to make the sale of this interest subject to the fair market value?

Mr. GARMATZ. The fair market value, that is correct.

Mr. FORD. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any sale to Mrs. Elmer J. Bloom, of Peoria, Illinois, of—

(1) the portion of the parcel of land conveyed to the town of Scituate, Massachusetts, pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1916 (ch. 184, 39 Stat. 241), which underlies the veranda and porch of a house owned by the said Mrs. Elmer J. Bloom; and

(2) such other portions of such parcel of land as may be found by the board of selectmen of such town to be reasonable in connection with such house;

shall not be considered to be in violation of the last proviso of such Act of June 28, 1916, or in violation of any provision of the deed by which such land was conveyed to such town, recorded with Plymouth Deeds, book 1282, page 284.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARMATZ: On page 2, line 7, immediately before the period insert the following: "if the said Mrs. Elmer J. Bloom also pays to the United States the current appraised fair market value of the interest of the United States, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, which was reserved or otherwise retained pursuant to such Act of June 28, 1916, in the portions of such parcel sold to her under this Act. Upon payment of such current appraised fair market value of the interest of the United States, and completion of the sale of such portions to the said Mrs. Elmer J. Bloom, the Secretary of the Treasury shall convey by quitclaim deed all such reserved or retained right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the portions of such parcel sold to her under this Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALARY PROTECTION FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7043) to extend to employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949 the benefits of salary increases in connection with the protection of basic compensation rates from the effects of downgrading actions, to provide salary protection for postal field service employees in certain cases of reduction in salary standing, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SALARY PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

AMENDMENTS TO CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

SEC. 101. (a) Section 507 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (72 Stat. 830; Public Law 85-737; 5 U.S.C. 1107), is amended—

(1) by inserting "(including each increase provided by law in such rate of basic compensation)" immediately following "to receive the rate of basic compensation to which he was entitled immediately prior to such reduction in grade" in subsections (a) and (b) of such section;

(2) by striking out "and" in paragraph (3) of such subsection (a);

(3) by inserting "and, with respect to each temporary promotion occurring on or after the date of enactment of this amendment, is not a condition of his temporary promotion to a higher grade" immediately before the semicolon at the end of such paragraph (3); and

(4) by inserting "(including each increase provided by law in such rate)" immediately following "July 1, 1954", wherever occurring in subsection (c) of such section, and immediately before the period at the end of such subsection.

(b) (1) The amendments made by subparagraphs (1) and (4) of subsection (a) of this section shall become effective as of August 23, 1958.

(2) The amendments made by subparagraphs (2) and (3) of such subsection (a) shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

Retroactive compensation; validation of payments; relation of payments to Civil Service Retirement Act and Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954

SEC. 102. (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, payments of increases provided by law in rates of basic compensation are hereby authorized, and shall be made, in accordance with the amendments made by subparagraphs (1) and (4) of subsection (a) of section 101 of this title to section 507 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 1107), and in accordance with other applicable provisions of such section 507, as amended, for services to which the provisions of such section 507, as amended, apply and which were rendered in the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period commencing after August 23, 1958, and ending at the expiration of two years immediately following the first day of such first pay period, with respect to each individual who, on the date of enactment of this Act, is on any employment roll of the Federal Government or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, as follows—

(A) to such individual for such services so rendered by him, if, on such date of enactment, he (i) is on any such employment roll, (ii) is in the service of the Armed Forces of the United States, or (iii) is retired under any retirement law or retirement system for civilian officers and employees in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia; or

(B) to the survivor or survivors, in accordance with the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-first Congress), as amended (5 U.S.C. 61f-61k), of any such individual (for such services so rendered by him) who has died prior to such date of enactment, if, at the time of his death, such individual was (i) on any such employment roll, (ii) in the service of the Armed Forces of the

United States, or (iii) retired under any such retirement law or retirement system.

(2) Payments of increases provided by law in rates of basic compensation which were made for services described in paragraph (1) of this subsection and rendered in the period described in such paragraph, and which would have been authorized under the amendments made by subparagraphs (1) and (4) of subsection (a) of section 101 of this title if such amendments had been in effect at the time such services were rendered in such period, are hereby validated to the same extent as if such amendments had been in effect during such period.

(b) (1) Payments of increases described in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall not be considered as basic salary for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2251-2267) in the case of any retired or deceased individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of such paragraph (1).

(2) Payments of increases validated by paragraph (2) of such subsection (a) shall be considered as basic salary for purposes of such Act.

(c) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

(d) (1) Increases in rates of basic compensation authorized to be paid by paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall not be held or considered to be annual compensation for the purposes of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2091-2103).

(2) Each change in rate of basic compensation made in the period described in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section by reason of any payment validated by paragraph (2) of such subsection shall be held and considered to be effective for group life insurance purposes under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2091-2103), as of the first day of the first pay period following the pay period in which the payroll change was approved with respect to such individual.

Savings provisions

SEC. 103. (a) Nothing in this title or in the amendments made by this title shall be held or considered to modify, supersede, or otherwise affect the application and operation of section 24 of title 13 of the United States Code, which contains special provisions with respect to the assignment, promotion, appointment, detail, and other utilization of nontemporary employees of the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce in temporary positions in connection with any census.

(b) Nothing in this title or in the amendments made by this title shall be held or considered to modify change, or otherwise affect any increase in a saved rate of basic compensation paid in accordance with the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960 (part B of title I of the Act of July 1, 1960; 74 Stat. 298; Public Law 86-568).

TITLE II—SALARY PROTECTION FOR POSTAL FIELD SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Protection of salary standing of postal field service employees

SEC. 201. That part of chapter 45 of title 39 of the United States Code under the heading "Salary Steps and Promotions" is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

touch-and-go farce in your laugh. You'll do as well as if you had thought of nothing else but the lamps from your birth downwards.

Mr. Speaker, as we watched the Cuban tractor deal, I could not help but think of Mr. Crummles and the Kennedy's attempting to direct from behind the scenes. Mr. Hooker's futile blackmail negotiations which ended in an obvious farce. Evidently one citizen from Illinois thought likewise as recounted in "The Week" column in the July 22, 1961, issue of the National Review as follows:

THE WEEK

A young man from Chicago, in a moment of pique and irritation, telegraphed President Kennedy: "Have mother locked in the attic and father in the basement. Send tractor." For which lighthearted exercise of freedom of speech he was summoned by the Secret Service; interrogated as to his intention in sending the telegram; ordered to address six envelopes (three in printing, three in script); released with the warning that the incident would be "part of his permanent record." J.F.K. had not been amused. (Wipe that smile off your face, citizen.)

Exempt Small Newspapers From Postal Rate Increase

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1961

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, the postal rate increase bill under consideration by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee contains a very substantial increase in postal charges for handling second-class material of small daily and weekly newspapers. This proposed increase is so great that many are afraid that a large number of these small newspapers would have to discontinue publication if it were adopted.

I am greatly concerned about the effect this increase would have on the small weekly newspapers of our country which have a limited circulation and a limited advertising revenue. The proposed postal rate changes would increase the cost of mailing newspapers in the county of publication from 1 cent per pound to 1½ cents per pound, plus one-fourth cent per piece.

Testimony by the Post Office Department before the House committee said this change would amount to about a 79-percent increase in second-class revenues. This indeed is considered by many as a burdensome increase.

Mr. Speaker, in considering proposed increases for our small daily and weekly newspapers we must realize the great public service these newspapers are performing. They perform a unique public service—a service that can only be rendered by a local newspaper. The residents of many of our communities are almost entirely dependent on the local newspaper for news about what is happening at home.

Mr. Speaker, in Tennessee, I find that one of the strongest forces for good and

for the progress of the area in every community is the local newspaper. I am sure this is true across our land.

The number of smaller newspapers in our country has been on the decline for several years. National advertising has gone largely to the metropolitan dailies, the national magazines and the big radio and TV networks. The small local newspaper must now depend on local advertising for his major income. Because of the dwindling national advertising and increasing labor costs, newsprint, machinery, materials and other necessary items the small newspaper owner would be hard pinched if his postal rates were increased sharply.

Mr. Speaker, from the time of Benjamin Franklin, it has been public policy to encourage the widest possible dissemination of information and educational material as a matter of public policy and for the welfare of the general public. I urge that the present postal rates for second-class mail for small weeklies and dailies be continued at the present rates.

U.S. Post Office Is Working for Red Propaganda Mills

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1961

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the New York Herald Tribune, July 14, 1961]

MOSCOW AND THE U.S. MAILS—U.S. POST OFFICE IS WORKING FOR RED PROPAGANDA MILLS

(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—Must the Government and the people of the United States supinely accept a mounting mass of Soviet and Chinese Communist propaganda—and do nothing to protect ourselves?

I am not talking about censoring the news or shielding ourselves from the fullest knowledge of the actions and declarations of the Communist government officials. We need to know what the adversary is saying about us, to us, and against us.

But does a free society have to leave itself totally exposed to an unending brainwashing of foreign Communist propaganda—mostly concealed in its origin, subtle, purposeful—directed primarily at young Americans, at college students; at the millions of Eastern European emigrants who are just beginning to put their roots down in American democracy?

Before seeking an answer to these questions, let's look at the volume of Communist propaganda material which now flows freely through U.S. customs and is distributed throughout the Nation—courtesy of the U.S. Post Office.

This propaganda barrage is now being intensified. The Deputy Collector of Customs in New York estimates that the inflow of Communist material increased fully 137 percent during the last 12 months. The total volume of known Communist propaganda coming into the United States in 1960 was more than 14 million packages, as

against 6 million in 1959. During February and March of this year 182,000 packages of magazines and 11,700 packages of newspapers arrived from Cuba, which is both a point of origin and a transmission belt for Communist material.

But the main sources are Moscow, Warsaw, Budapest, East Berlin, and Prague. Part of this propaganda literature is in English, but much of it is in the native tongue of immigrant groups in the United States. Former Russian citizens receive a tabloid called "Golos Rodiny" (Voice of the Homeland). The Ukrainians receive the "Voice of the Ukraine." The Estonian newspaper is "Toe Haal" (Voice of Truth)—and so on for American-Latvians, American-Lithuanians, and American-Romanians. The Hungarian Communists send over newspapers in both Hungarian and English, plus books, tracts, and other fairytales.

Dr. Bela Fabian, who has fought tyranny his whole life and is now chairman of the Federation of Hungarian Former Political Prisoners, points out that the Soviets are now making a special drive to get at Ukrainian, Hungarian, and other Eastern European exiles in the United States. They hunt down names and addresses and then flood them with unsolicited propaganda attacking the United States as "imperialist," "war-mongering," and "colonialist."

This tide of propaganda from behind the Iron Curtain is mounting, not receding. It is reaching saturation proportions.

Do we have to stand helplessly by and let it come?

Why should we?

Bear in mind that the avowed tactic of the Communists is to try to maintain on the surface normal diplomatic relations with non-Communist governments and behind the scenes to work for their destruction. Since the Communists are dedicated to destroying every non-Communist government, why should we put into their hands any tool to help them do it?

I offer this basic principle to decide how we should deal with unsolicited Communist propaganda: All courtesies and all facilities exchanged between the United States and any Communist government should be reciprocal.

This means that American diplomats must have the right to travel as freely in the Soviet Union as Soviet diplomats do in the United States. Freedom of travel must be reciprocal. This we require.

This means that American propaganda must have the right to flow as freely into and throughout the Soviet Union as Soviet propaganda can flow into and throughout the United States. Freedom of propaganda must be reciprocal—or Communist propaganda will be stopped at ports of entry.

I do not mean that solicited Communist material should not be receivable. It should be. That is an American's right. But the U.S. Post Office ought not to have to work for Moscow and Peking delivering unsolicited and unwanted Communist propaganda.

Pakistan's Ayub Khan: Man With a Mission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1961

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, Mohammad Ayub Khan made a tremendous impression upon the Congress when he spoke to the joint session on Tuesday.

Mohammad Ayub Khan is one of the staunchest friends that America has in the free world. He has made tremendous strides in bringing an underdeveloped country to a modern society. The job is not done but we in America are glad to know that it is in good hands.

I am happy to know that people some distance from Washington also took notice of the fact that this man has made good on a great mission. I include here-with an editorial that comes from the Decatur (Ill.) Herald, July 12, 1961:

PAKISTAN'S AYUB KHAN: MAN WITH
A MISSION

A welcome visitor, indeed, to American soil is Mohammad Ayub Khan, the soldier-president of Pakistan, one of America's staunchest allies.

However, his visit to Washington is not all tea and cookies, according to the reports of correspondents from Pakistan which, in two segments, shares a huge subcontinent with India. Pakistan has expressed much resentment over recent turns in American foreign policy, especially the new look in United States-Indian relations.

President Ayub Khan reportedly is a man who minces no words, whose conversation at times is punctuated by expletives and direct to the point of bluntness. He is something of an anachronism. Educated at the British military academy of Sandhurst, he speaks English with a clipped accent and looks like the British Army officer his father actually was.

But he is no Colonel Blimp, or a Spanish-type caudillo. He took power in a bloodless coup, after witnessing the virtual breakdown of parliamentary government. He is trying to march Pakistan on the path of economic and social progress at a double-time pace, although the problems facing the two provinces of Pakistan are just about overwhelming. Still he is talking about a new constitution and elections sometime next year.

It is tremendously important that the Kennedy-Ayub Khan talks go well. Personally, the two men should get along famously. But Pakistan is worried—about the Kashmir border dispute with India, the buildup of Indian military forces which may be diverted to the Kashmir disputed border rather than to the Himalayan frontier with Communist China, the U.S. backdown in Laos, a border dispute with Afghanistan, and last, but not least, the country's great need for economic aid.

Pakistan has received only about half as much aid as India, to which the United States has made available some \$4 billion. Pakistan has been urged by some of its political leaders to pursue a more neutralist course, seeking aid from both East and West. This is not likely to happen during the reign of President Ayub Khan, but he may not be able to control events indefinitely.

The United States cannot gain by intervening in the Kashmir dispute. Only the United Nations, acting as an arbitrator, could have any hope of doing that. But the United States can, should, and probably will step up aid to Pakistan—with more emphasis on economic rather than military hardware.

The regime of Ayub Khan appears to be well worth backing. He has made a start on land reform, fought relentlessly against corruption and muted hostility with India enough to hold face-to-face talks with Prime Minister Nehru. He has a grandiose scheme to reclaim 1,300,000 acres now poisoned by salt by building pumps to lower the water table. This is a billion dollar project, which should be undertaken by the Western nations capable of extending assistance.

Above all, the United States should mend its fences with Pakistan, which presents about as good a political risk as any nation in Asia, India possibly excepted. If those two nations could work together amicably rather than living side by side in truculent nonbelligerence, a giant step would have been taken toward world peace.

Land-Grant Centennial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1961

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, in observance of the centennial of the Land-Grant Act, I invite attention to this resolution of the Illinois State senate:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, 72D GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
SENATE RESOLUTION 47

(Offered by Senators Peters, Sweeney, Larson, Paul Graham, Green, Sprague, Finley, Korshak, Harris, and Friedrich.)

"Whereas the 68 land-grant colleges and State universities in the 50 States and Puerto Rico will observe in the academic year 1961-62 the centennial of the signing of the Land-Grant Act by President Abraham Lincoln (July 2, 1862); and

"Whereas Jonathan B. Turner, a prominent farmer of Jacksonville, Ill., and one-time professor at Illinois College, was a pioneer in the development of the concept and an influential leader in the movement which brought about passage by the Congress of the United States of the Land-Grant Act; and

"Whereas the Land-Grant Act in the 100 years since its enactment has inspired and broadened the American tradition of educational opportunity and has enlarged the scope of higher education, in instruction, research, and in the extension of its services to the general public; and

"Whereas the University of Illinois, which was established under the Land-Grant Act, has brought far-reaching benefits to the economy of the State of Illinois, to its civic and cultural growth, and to the well-being of its citizens: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the senate of the 72d general assembly, That the State of Illinois hereby gives official notice to the land-grant centennial observance; that commendation is given to the University of Illinois, as the land-grant institution of the State of Illinois, for major contributions through teaching, research, and service since its opening on March 2, 1868; that the people of Illinois during the period of the centennial observance be urged to give special attention to the benefits to this State and Nation from all the institutions of higher learning and to how those benefits may be conserved and enlarged in the period of unprecedented growth which lies ahead; and that copies of this preamble and resolution be forwarded by the secretary of state to the board of trustees of the University of Illinois with a request that a copy be forwarded to the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities for inclusion in the official proceedings of its centennial convention to be held in Kansas City, Mo., November 12-15, 1961."

Adopted by the senate, May 17, 1961.

SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO,
President of the Senate.
EDWARD E. FERNANDES,
Secretary of the Senate.

Race Relations in the South

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN L. McCLELLAN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, July 17, 1961

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, my attention has been called to an article which appeared in the Washington Daily News of last Saturday, July 15, entitled "It's Going Pretty Good in Arkansas."

The article was written by Mr. Walter Wingo. It quotes the remarks of an exchange student from Denmark, Jorgen Gurtz, who spent a year in Arkansas and who expressed his sentiments based on his experience and observations in Arkansas. This is additional evidence of the fact that if outside agitators and traveling provocateurs would leave the South alone, race relations in the South would be constantly improved, not impaired, as they may have been in the past.

I ask unanimous consent that a portion of the article by Mr. Wingo be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the portion of the article ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JORGEN FILLS IN DURING A ROLL CALL

(By Walter Wingo)

An 18-year-old Dane yesterday spoke before a packed Senate auditorium and left his startled student leaders wondering if perhaps he has become over-acclimated in certain American ways.

The boy's talk came during a lull in a question-and-answer period between 1,842 foreign exchange students, who are winding up a year's stay here, and Senators.

The rollicking buzzer sounded and the Senators had to leave to vote.

A lady moderator asked if, while they were out, any student wanted to tell of his experiences here.

Jorgen Gertz, a blond lad from Nyborg, Denmark, marched to the stage and introduced himself as the only exchange student to spend his year in Arkansas.

STUDY RESULTS

"I was able to study the Negroes," he said. "I found that the way it is in Arkansas, it's going pretty good. Actually, there are no problems."

"Aww," moaned other students.

Jorgen continued, "If the black man stands on one side and the white man on the other, they don't have any problems. I traveled all over Arkansas and I saw that the Negroes made enough money but they don't know how to spend it."

PUSHERS

"The State is trying to improve things by building new homes and places for the Negroes, but the northern people try to push too hard. In my opinion, you have to force it, but with the right kind of force."

The lady moderator tried to apply a little force to get Jorgen away from the microphone. But Jorgen wouldn't budge.

"My experience has been wonderful in Arkansas. But I think the most important thing to be improved over here is the education system."

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 436

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 20, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

Whereas July 2, 1962, marks the centennial of the first Morrill Act granting public lands to States and territories in support of colleges to emphasize branches of learning relating to agriculture and mechanical arts, including other scientific and classical studies and military tactics; and

Whereas the Act completed the breakaway of American higher education from the tradition of limited educational opportunity, restricted by heredity, occupation, or money, and opened wide the doors of college to all with the ability and will to learn; and

Whereas the land-grant institutions located in the fifty States and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico carry research and teaching from the campus to farms and industries and the citizenry of these States and Commonwealth, seeking solutions to

economic, social, and physical ills, and enriching the cultural life of the people; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges today enroll approximately 20 per centum of the country's college population and grant 40 per centum of all doctorate degrees; approximately half of the doctorate degrees in the physical sciences, engineering, and the health professions, 25 per centum in the arts and languages, in business, commerce, and educational training, and all of the doctorates in agriculture; and

Whereas the land-grant system of universities and colleges has become the Nation's largest single source of trained and educated manpower and now contributes more than half the Nation's trained scientists and nearly half of all Regular and Reserve officers entering the Armed Forces through the military programs of civilian institutions; and

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture and this department and the land-grant universities and colleges have historically maintained and currently maintain close cooperative relationship which have been a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution that has taken place in this Nation; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges maintain close working relationships with the United States Departments of Commerce, Defense, Health, Education, and Welfare, Interior, Labor, and State; the United States Information Agency; the International Cooperation Administration; and other agencies and departments of the Government: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial
4 of this historic Act of Congress by appropriate celebration;
5 that the President is authorized and requested to issue a
6 proclamation recognizing the centennial of the establishment
7 of the land-grant system of universities and colleges and to
8 provide for suitable cooperation of agencies of the Govern-
9 ment with the land-grant universities and colleges through-
10 out the period of the centennial observance; that such cen-
11 tennial otherwise appropriately be celebrated; and that the
12 historical and present close cooperative relationship with the
13 departments and establishments of the Government be recog-
14 nized in connection with such celebration.

Passed the House of Representatives July 17, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 436

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

JULY 20, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill for hog cholera eradication. Senate committee reported bills for USDA and land-grant college centennial celebrations. Sens. Keating, Proxmire and Tower debated farm policy. Senate debated foreign aid bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimate for fiscal year 1962 (H. Doc. 217); to Appropriations Committee. The document includes the following items for the Farmers Home Administration of this Department: (1) Farm Housing Grants and Loans as authorized by P. L. 87-70 which amends the Housing Act of 1949, \$10,000,000; (2) additional amount for Salaries and Expenses, \$2,400,000, including \$250,000 for farm housing research and study programs to be conducted by the Agricultural Research Service and the Economic Research Service; and (3) a language proposal making the \$37.5 million contingency authorization for farm operating loans provided in the 1962 Agricultural Appropriation Act available also for Soil and Water Conservation Loans p. 13945

The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate-and House-passed versions of H. R. 7851, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Defense Establishment, but did not reach final agreement." p. D679

2. ATOMIC ENERGY. By a vote of 235 to 164, agreed to send H. R. 7576, the AEC authorization bill, to conference with the House conferees instructed not to agree to the \$95 million for the electric energy generating facilities for the new production reactor at Hanford, Wash., as contained in the Senate amendment. Rejected earlier, 164 to 235, a motion to table the motion to instruct the conferees. House conferees were appointed. pp. 13896-908

2. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Albert commended the President for signing the Agricultural Act of 1961 and said, "This act is an important milestone in the history of agricultural legislation in this country." p. 13889
3. HOG CHOLERA. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program (H. Rept. 864). p. 13945
4. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 702, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the town of Afton (H. Rept. 866). p. 13945
5. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 499, authorizing a celebration of the American patent system (H. Rept. 871). p. 13945
6. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6360, to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce. p. D678
7. BROOMCORN. Several Representatives discussed the plight of the broomcorn industry. pp. 13926-7

SENATE

8. CENTENNIALS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment ~~H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture (S. Rept. 680), and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges (S. Rept. 681).~~ p. 13949
9. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill. pp. 13956-8, 13958-9, 13974-9, 13980-98, 14004-9, 14014-7, 14035-6
10. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2925, to amend the act of March 8, 1922, so as to permit the sale of certain isolated tracts of public lands in Alaska. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14021
11. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1368, with amendment, to continue the authority for licensing independent ocean freight forwarders, and S. 1978, with amendment, to provide for partial exemption from the provisions of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act of terminal area motor carrier operations performed by or for common carriers by water in interstate commerce subject to the Shipping Act of 1916 and the Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933. p. D676
12. WATERFOWL; WETLANDS. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment, H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by authorizing Federal acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat. p. D676
13. RECLAMATION. The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 970, to authorize construction of the Mid-State reclamation project, Nebr., and S. 230, to modify provisions relating to the construction of the Garrison Diversion Unit, Missouri River Basin project. p. D676
14. FOREIGN TRADE. The Commerce Committee ^{voted to} report with amendment S. 1729, the proposed Foreign Commerce Act of 1961 to improve and expand services necessary for the export of U. S. products. p. D676

PROVIDING FOR RECOGNITION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF
LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

AUGUST 8, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 436]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution (H.J. Res. 436) to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, without amendment, and recommends that the resolution do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed resolution is to authorize and direct the President of the United States to issue a proclamation recognizing the centennial of the establishment of the land-grant system of universities and colleges, and to provide for suitable cooperation of agencies of the Government with the land-grant universities and colleges throughout the period of the centennial observance.

STATEMENT

July 2, 1962, marks the 100th anniversary of the passage of the Morrill Act upon which our land-grant institutions are founded.

The land-grant colleges were established "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," without excluding other scientific and other classical studies and including military tactics. Their responsibility in the field of agriculture has been strengthened and their cooperative relationship with the Department of Agriculture furthered, by the passage of several congressional acts, including the Hatch Act in 1887 which laid the basis for the nationwide system of State agricultural experiment stations, and the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 which established the

cooperative agricultural extension service. This unique Federal-State relationship is largely responsible for the development of our present highly efficient and productive agriculture.

The Secretary of Agriculture has advised the committee that the Department strongly recommends passage of this joint resolution in recognition of a century of constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation in support of American agriculture.

The committee is of the opinion that this resolution has a meritorious purpose, and accordingly, recommends favorable consideration of House Joint Resolution 436, without amendment.

Attached hereto and made a part hereof is the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to the chairman of this committee endorsing this proposal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1961.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: It is my understanding that the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities has presented to you for consideration by the Congress a joint resolution which would recognize the 100th anniversary of the passage of the Morrill Act, on July 2, 1862, upon which our land-grant institutions are founded.

The proposed resolution is in a very real sense companion legislation to the joint resolution this Department presented to the Congress on May 18 which would recognize the 100th anniversary of the passage of the act (on May 15, 1862) establishing the Department.

Our land-grant colleges were established "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics. Their responsibility in the field of agriculture has been strengthened, and their cooperative relationship with the Department furthered, by the passage of several congressional acts, including the Hatch Act in 1887 which laid the basis for our nationwide system of State agricultural experiment stations, and the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 which established the cooperative agricultural extension service.

This unique Federal-State relationship is largely responsible for the development of our present highly efficient and productive agriculture.

The land-grant colleges and the Department are working together closely in developing plans for the observance of their centennial anniversaries—a natural outgrowth of their common interest. The proposed land-grant resolution contains a reference to the Department's centennial, as does the Department's proposed resolution contain a reference to the land-grant centennial.

In recognition of a century of constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation in support of American agriculture, the Department strongly recommends passage of the joint resolution presented by the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

○

Calendar No. 657

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 436

[Report No. 681]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 20, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

AUGUST 8, 1961

Reported by Mr. DIRKSEN, without amendment

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

Whereas July 2, 1962, marks the centennial of the first Morrill Act granting public lands to States and territories in support of colleges to emphasize branches of learning relating to agriculture and mechanical arts, including other scientific and classical studies and military tactics; and

Whereas the Act completed the breakaway of American higher education from the tradition of limited educational opportunity, restricted by heredity, occupation, or money, and opened wide the doors of college to all with the ability and will to learn; and

Whereas the land-grant institutions located in the fifty States and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico carry research and teaching from the campus to farms and industries and the citizenry of these States and Commonwealth, seeking solutions to

economic, social, and physical ills, and enriching the cultural life of the people; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges today enroll approximately 20 per centum of the country's college population and grant 40 per centum of all doctorate degrees; approximately half of the doctorate degrees in the physical sciences, engineering, and the health professions, 25 per centum in the arts and languages, in business, commerce, and educational training, and all of the doctorates in agriculture; and

Whereas the land-grant system of universities and colleges has become the Nation's largest single source of trained and educated manpower and now contributes more than half the Nation's trained scientists and nearly half of all Regular and Reserve officers entering the Armed Forces through the military programs of civilian institutions; and

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture and this department and the land-grant universities and colleges have historically maintained and currently maintain close cooperative relationship which have been a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution that has taken place in this Nation; and

Wheres the land-grant universities and colleges maintain close working relationships with the United States Departments of Commerce, Defense, Health, Education, and Welfare, Interior, Labor, and State; the United States Information Agency; the International Cooperative Administration; and other agencies and departments of the Government: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial
4 of this historic Act of Congress by appropriate celebration;
5 that the President is authorized and requested to issue a
6 proclamation recognizing the centennial of the establishment
7 of the land-grant system of universities and colleges and to
8 provide for suitable cooperation of agencies of the Govern-
9 ment with the land-grant universities and colleges through-
10 out the period of the centennial observance; that such cen-
11 tennial otherwise appropriately be celebrated; and that the
12 historical and present close cooperative relationship with the
13 departments and establishments of the Government be recog-
14 nized in connection with such celebration.

Calendar No. 657

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 436

[Report No. 681]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

JULY 20, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

AUGUST 8, 1961

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received supplemental appropriation estimates for food stock-piling. Senate debated foreign aid authorization bill. House began debate on foreign aid authorization bill. Senate passed bills for USDA and land-grant college centennial celebrations. Senate committee reported State-Justice appropriation bill. House received conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Sen. Wiley introduced and discussed bill for research on utilization and dairy products.

SENATE

- FOREIGN AID.** Continued debate on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill (pp. 14605-15, 14620-42, 14646). Pending at adjournment was an amendment by Sen. Fulbright, to the pending amendment by Sen. Saltonstall, to provide that development loans in excess of \$15,000,000 may not be made unless 30 days earlier a full report on the proposed loan has been made to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees. The Saltonstall amendment provides for prior congressional approval of any development loans in excess of \$10,000,000 (pp. 14610-15, 14620-42).
- CENTENNIALS.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant colleges and universities. These bills will now be sent to the President. p. 14603

3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7371, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1962 (S. Rept. 731), and H. R. 8302, the military construction appropriation bill for 1962 (S. Rept. 732). p. 14576
4. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2883, to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of the operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment (S. Rept. 736). p. 14576
Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 14576
5. JUDGMENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6835, to simplify the payment of certain miscellaneous judgments and the payment of certain compromise settlements of State and foreign courts (S. Rept. 733). p. 14576
6. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received from the President the semi-annual report on activities carried out under Public Law 480 (H. Doc. 223). pp. 14575, 14657
7. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "Specialized Water Forecasts Promising," discussing the specialized streamflow forecasts "made by Soil Conservation Service snow surveyors in the West to give irrigators more precise information as to when they may expect peak and other predetermined flows during the cropping season." pp. 14587-8
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 1606, to authorize the Federal Power Commission to exempt small hydroelectric projects from certain of the licensing provisions of the Federal Power Act. p. 14598
9. PASSED OVER the following bills: p. 14605
S. 1368, to provide for continuation of the licensing of independent ocean freight forwarders.
S. 1130, to authorize grants to improve domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.
S. 1126, to provide for the registration of contractors of migratory farm workers.
S. 1123, to exempt migratory labor children above certain ages from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.
S. 1132, to provide for the establishment of a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor.
S. 1124, to provide Federal assistance in providing improved educational opportunities for migratory farm workers.

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for fiscal year 1962 (H. Doc. 224); to Appropriations Committee (p. 14733). The document includes an item for this Department requesting \$47,200,000 for a new appropriation, "Emergency relocation of grain," for costs involved in moving and relocating approximately 126 million bushels of Commodity Credit Corporation-owned grain for use as a civil defense measure in the event normal food distribution channels are disrupted.

is our hope, as expressed in the resolution, that the President will call upon Governors of our States, mayors of our cities, and other suitable persons or organizations to arrange appropriate observance. The President is also requested, by the resolution, to invite the participation of Federal agencies and officials who can contribute to this objective.

In closing, I wish to thank the Senate for taking the time for interest shown here today in this resolution and I quote a most meaningful tribute paid the Homestead Act by a Canadian newspaper during the time of its debate in the Congress. This editorial eulogized the Homestead Act in these words:

Partial offers of such gifts have often been made before, but we doubt whether any endowment on so magnificent a scale has ever been conferred on the moneyless sons of labor, not on one country, but of the civilized world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is requested (1) to issue a proclamation designating the calendar year 1962 as the centennial of the enactment of the Homestead Act, and calling upon the Governors of the States, mayors of cities, and other public officials, as well as other persons, organizations, and groups, particularly in the States most directly affected by the Homestead Act, to observe such centennial by appropriate celebrations and ceremonies; and (2) to provide, in such manner as he deems appropriate, for participation by Federal agencies and officials in such observance.

CENTENNIAL OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 435) to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CENTENNIAL OF ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL SYSTEM OF LAND GRANT UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 436) to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

Mr. PROUTY. Madam President, I am pleased to be able to support this resolution which provides for the centennial celebration of the establishment of the land-grant colleges and universities for two principal reasons.

First of all, the author of the legislation which brought about our land-grant colleges was Senator Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont, and in honor of the cen-

tennial of the Morrill Act, my State is planning a fitting celebration next year of the occasion.

Secondly, the Land Grant Act is of national significance and the celebration of its centennial can do more than pay tribute to the past; it can focus attention on the educational needs of today.

In our world of ever-expanding scientific and cultural horizons, in a time when we find ourselves engaged with a cunning adversary in the battle of brains, it is important to dramatize the Nation's need of widespread educational opportunities.

I can think of no more effective way to dramatize this than by refreshing the public memory, through the proposed centennial celebration. The inspiring story of Justin Smith Morrill and his long fight to make higher education available, not only to the sons of the rich but to every American with the capacity and the industry to utilize the opportunity for such an education, should prove an inspiration for our own times. Today there are 68 land grant colleges and State universities. They help educate no less than one-fifth of America's college students. They award at least 40 percent of all doctorates in this country and more than half of them are in the sciences, engineering and the health professions. And all of American degrees in agriculture come from land grant institutions.

All of this grew out of the Morrill Act of 1862, signed by President Lincoln, which made it possible for the Federal Government to give to each State a grant of public land with the proviso that the proceeds from the sale of this land be used to endow at least one college in each State open to all able and willing to learn.

Coming at a time when the Nation was expanding, when the need for widespread education was, as today, deeply felt in the country and when established institutions of higher education were few, restrictive and expensive, the Morrill Act opened the doors of opportunity to thousands of our young men and women and enriched our growing country beyond calculation.

Today it is vital to our national interests to encourage the scientists and scholars of tomorrow. If a national celebration of the establishment of the land grant colleges and State universities can help focus public attention on our present educational needs, it will be well worthwhile.

It is an interesting observation that the man responsible above all others for initiating and successfully promoting through Congress this enlightened act, himself received no formal schooling beyond the age of 14. Perhaps this very lack is what inspired his interest in education for all.

Justin Smith Morrill was born in Strafford, Vt., in 1810 and was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1854 where he remained for 12 years. Thereafter he was elected and reelected to the U.S. Senate for 32 more years, for a total of 44 years of service in Congress, longer than any Congressman before his time.

Although he is best known for the Morrill Land Grant College Act, he was also a prime mover in the completion of the Washington Monument after more than a quarter century of neglect. He was active in having the old Hall of Representatives set aside as Statuary Hall, in the erection of the Library of Congress, and in the marble terracing of the west front of the Capitol, a project of special interest to all currently in the Congress because of the recent completion of the new west front in marble. His last speech to the Senate was a plea for a home for the Supreme Court.

On the occasion of the centenary exercises by the State of Vermont in honor of Justin Morrill's birth, the then Governor of the State concluded his address with some words of tribute to this far-sighted Vermonter. I, also, would like to conclude by repeating those words of my late uncle, Gov. George H. Prouty:

We do well to pay tribute to his memory, for by so doing we only repay in small degree the great debt of gratitude we owe him.

The bill now before the Senate, which at least in part will do honor to Senator Morrill's great work, ought to pass not only to repay the debt of gratitude to the past, but to make an investment in the future of our country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

REMOVAL OF STATUTORY LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF PROPERTY HELD BY NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The bill (S. 2239) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," approved June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), in order to remove the statutory limitation on the amount of property such society may receive, purchase, hold, sell, and convey at any one time was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution", approved June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), is amended by striking out the following: "to an amount not exceeding at any one time in the aggregate \$500,000".

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 22) designating February of each year as American History Month was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, at a time when our Nation is passing through a period of history when one

crisis after another is presented to the American people, it is particularly important for Americans to have a full knowledge of their history.

An understanding and appreciation of the heritage of our country will serve as a fountain for the enrichment of future generations. It is not a reliance on past achievements that will keep America great. However, it is a reliance upon the moral fiber and patriotism, wisdom, faith and perseverance of our forefathers which will enable the United States to meet the challenges of the coming decade.

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has done a fine and commendable job in backing this commemoration of February as American History Month and their efforts should be widely applauded.

America's debt to the past is great. Our obligation to the world in the future will even be greater. I am hopeful that a national proclamation of American History Month will help to underscore for all Americans what has made this Nation the greatest nation on the face of the earth. I hope this proposal will gain the prompt and favorable consideration it deserves.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That February of each year is hereby designated as American History Month, and the President of the United States is requested and authorized to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe such month in schools, churches, and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The preamble was agreed to.

INTERFAITH DAY

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 107) designating the fourth Sunday in September of each year as Interfaith Day was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, I am especially proud that the interfaith movement in New York has gained such widespread approval and acceptance. In several States across our land Interfaith Day is observed.

The designation of an Interfaith Day would encourage the mutual understanding of all people of our country and would serve further to call attention to the rest of the world the principles upon which our Nation was founded.

Interfaith Day has been regularly observed in New York, primarily as a result of the dedicated efforts and perseverance of a small group which has year by year won increasing support for the celebration. The interfaith movement of New

York, under Samuel Sokolski, Sidney Searles, and others has played a vital part in arousing America to the need for cooperation and understanding among different religions.

The founders of this great country came, in many instances, in the search of religious freedom. It is in the spirit of mutual understanding, brotherhood and cooperation among all religious groups that this resolution has been offered. It is my sincere hope that this joint resolution will be acted upon favorably in the Senate and that the House of Representatives will favorably consider the resolution as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth Sunday in September of each year is hereby designated as "Interfaith Day", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such day, and urging the participation of all Americans and all religious groups in the United States, regardless of sect or creed, to participate in the observance of such day to the extent and by such means as they may deem appropriate.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 14) saluting "Uncle Sam" Wilson of Troy, N.Y., as the progenitor of America's national symbol of "Uncle Sam," was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the current resolution?

Mr. HART. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard; the concurrent resolution will be passed over.

COMPACT BETWEEN THE STATES OF NORTH DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA

The bill (H.R. 7189) granting the consent of Congress to the compact or agreement between the States of North Dakota and Minnesota with respect to the boundary between such States was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF LIGHT STATION PROPERTY IN SCITUATE, MASS.

The bill (H.R. 1452) to authorize the sale of a portion of the former light station property in Scituate, Mass., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1969) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to provide for a class of supplemental air carriers, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HART. I ask that the bill go over, on the ground that it is not appropriate for calendar business consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H.R. 6765) to authorize acceptance of an amendment to the articles of agreement of the International Finance Corporation permitting investment in capital stock was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HART. I ask that the bill go over, for the same reason stated as to the previous one, that it is not appropriate calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

CLEARANCE OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE OAAE RESERVOIR AREA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 340) to authorize the Chief of Engineers to enter into a contract with the Standing Rock Indian Tribe to provide for the clearing of certain portion of the Oahe Reservoir area, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works, with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Rock", to insert "and Cheyenne River"; in line 5, after the word "Indian", to strike out "Tribe" and insert "Tribes"; in line 10, after the word "the", where it appears the first time, to strike out "tribe" and insert "tribes", and on page 2, line 1, after the word "the", to strike out "tribe" and insert "tribes"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts with the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Indian Tribes, under such terms and conditions as he deems reasonable, to provide for clearing of such portion or portions of the Oahe Reservoir area as he may determined. The contracts may provide for such payment of consideration as may be mutually agreed upon by the Chief of Engineers and the tribes and may provide for the exclusive use of Indian labor if desired by the tribes. Subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Act, such contracts may be entered into without regard to other provisions of law relating to the making of contracts by the United States.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to constitute authorization hereunder for—

- (a) the use of the cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost system of contracting;
- (b) any contract in violation of existing law relating to limitation of profits or
- (c) the waiver of any payment, performance, or other bond required by law.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Chief of Engineers to enter into contracts with the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River In-



Public Law 87-163
87th Congress, H. J. Res. 436
August 25, 1961

Joint Resolution

75 STAT. 400.

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

Whereas July 2, 1962, marks the centennial of the first Morrill Act granting public lands to States and territories in support of colleges to emphasize branches of learning relating to agriculture and mechanical arts, including other scientific and classical studies and military tactics; and

Whereas the Act completed the breakaway of American higher education from the tradition of limited educational opportunity, restricted by heredity, occupation, or money, and opened wide the doors of college to all with the ability and will to learn; and

Whereas the land-grant institutions located in the fifty States and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico carry research and teaching from the campus to farms and industries and the citizenry of these States and Commonwealth, seeking solutions to economic, social, and physical ills, and enriching the cultural life of the people; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges today enroll approximately 20 per centum of the country's college population and grant 40 per centum of all doctorate degrees; approximately half of the doctorate degrees in the physical sciences, engineering, and the health professions, 25 per centum in the arts and languages, in business, commerce, and educational training, and all of the doctorates in agriculture; and

Whereas the land-grant system of universities and colleges has become the Nation's largest single source of trained and educated manpower and now contributes more than half the Nation's trained scientists and nearly half of all Regular and Reserve officers entering the Armed Forces through the military programs of civilian institutions; and

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture and this department and the land-grant universities and colleges have historically maintained and currently maintain close cooperative relationship which have been a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution that has taken place in this Nation; and

Whereas the land-grant universities and colleges maintain close working relationships with the United States Departments of Commerce, Defense, Health, Education, and Welfare, Interior, Labor, and State; the United States Information Agency; the International Cooperation Administration; and other agencies and departments of the Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial of this historic Act of Congress by appropriate celebration; that the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation recognizing the centennial of the establishment of the land-grant system of universities and colleges and to provide for suitable cooperation of agencies of the Government

Land-grant universities and colleges.
Centennial.

with the land-grant universities and colleges throughout the period of the centennial observance; that such centennial otherwise appropriately be celebrated; and that the historical and present close cooperative relationship with the departments and establishments of the Government be recognized in connection with such celebration.

Approved August 25, 1961.

